Final Bathymetric Survey for Armor Stone Layer

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Introduction

Following installation of the Sand/AquaGate+PACTM layer, a single layer of a non-woven 100% plastic high strength geotextile was installed followed by the placement of armor stone. In accordance with Technical Specification Section 023200 (Paragraph 3.05D) the armor stone was to have a minimum thickness of 10 inches and a minimum average thickness of 12 inches for those areas where the cap was placed as designed. In the areas where high subgrade material was encountered, and a modified cap was placed, the armor stone was to have a minimum thickness and minimum average thickness of 4.5 inches and 6 inches, respectively. The purpose of this technical memorandum is demonstrate that the final armor stone elevation meets the intent of the technical specifications.

Bathymetric Survey Results

The final bathymetric surveys for the armor rock layer were conducted April 29 through May 3, 2014. This data was compared to the surveys conducted after the active layer was placed in order to determine the thickness of the armor stone layer. The results of this comparison demonstrate that the minimum thickness of 10 inches (4.5 inches for modified cap areas) was achieved in all areas and the average thickness of the armor stone is 1.27 feet (15.2 inches). These comparison surveys are provided as Attachment #1.

The technical specification required a maximum average thickness of 24 inches in order to ensure that the final cap elevation did not exceed the pre-dredge surface elevations. A comparison of the pre-dredge surface to the final armor stone elevations indicates that the cap is an average of 1.2 inches greater than the pre-dredge surface. The results of this comparison are provided as Attachment #2.

A summary of the survey comparisons broken down by the areas upriver and downriver of the No Dredge Zone is provided below in Table 1. A summary of the settlement plate data is provided in Table 2.

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Table 1 – Summary of Survey Comparisons

	AVERAGE THICKNESS (INCHES)		
SURFACE COMPARISON	Downriver of No Dredge Zone	Upriver of No Dredge Zone	Overall Cap
Post Active Layer to Post Armor Rock Layer	15.4	15.0	15.2
Pre Dredge Surface to Post Armor Rock Layer	1.1	1.2	1.2
Post Dredge Surface to Post Armor Rock Surface	25.8	25.6	25.7

Table 2 – Summary of Settlement Plate Data

PLATE ID	SETTLEMENT (INCHES)
UPRIVER OF NO DREDGE ZONE	
Plate #1	2.3
Plate #2	4.1
Upriver Average Settlement	3.2
DOWNRIVER OF NO DREDGE ZONE	
Plate #3	2.4
Plate #4	1.8
Downriver Average Settlement	2.2
OVERALL AVERAGE	2.7

Conclusions

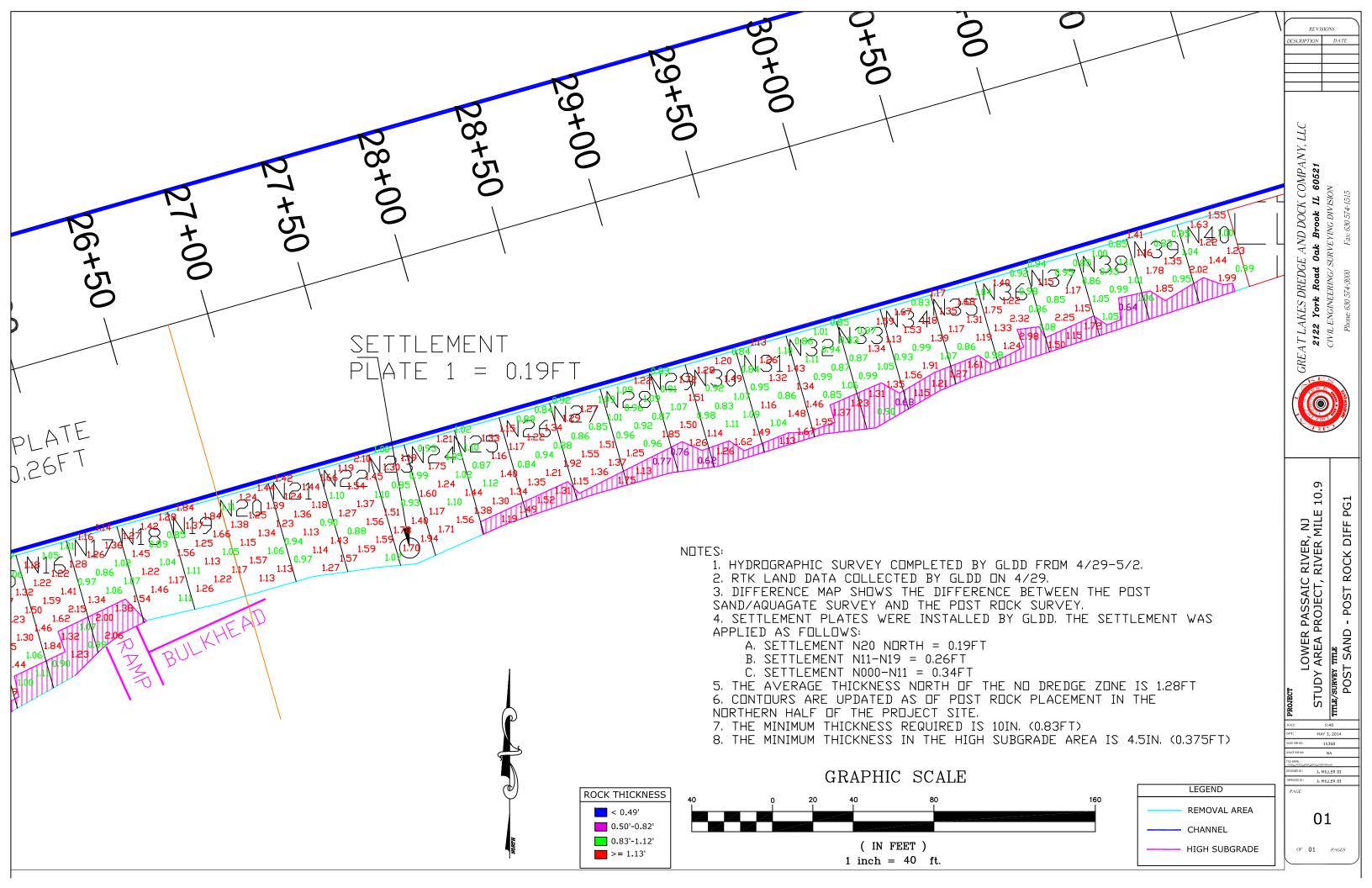
The bathymetric surveys indicate that the minimum thickness of armor stone (4.5 or 10 inches) has been placed in accordance with the requirements of the technical specifications. However, the

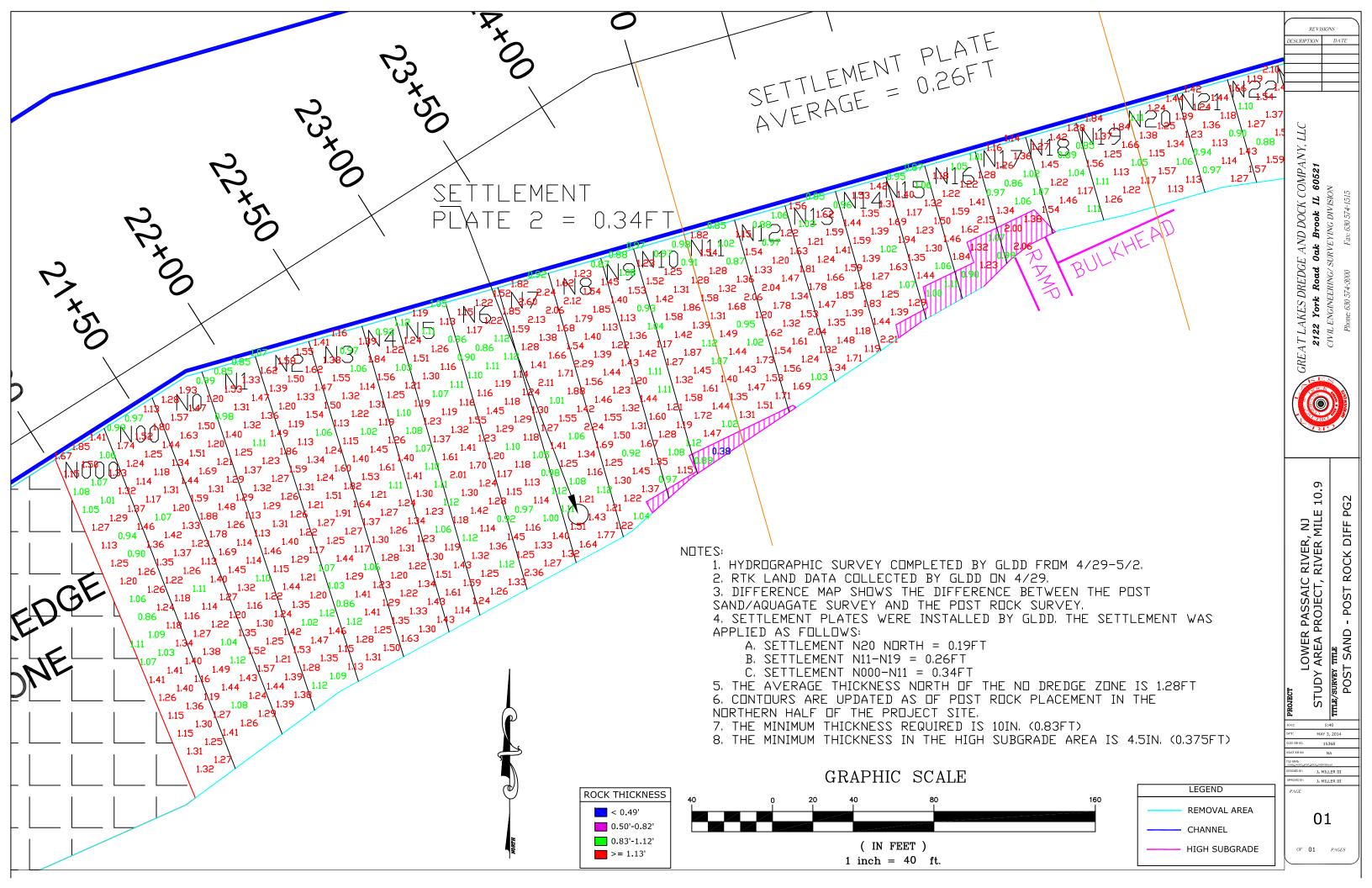
average thickness of the cap was determined to be an average of 25.7 inches which exceeds the allowable maximum average thickness of 24 inches. The purpose of the 24 inch maximum thickness requirement was to minimize the potential for the final average cap elevation to exceed the predredge sediment surface. However, when the armor stone elevation is compared to the predredge surface elevation the cap only exceeds the pre-dredge surface by an average of approximately 1.2 inches.

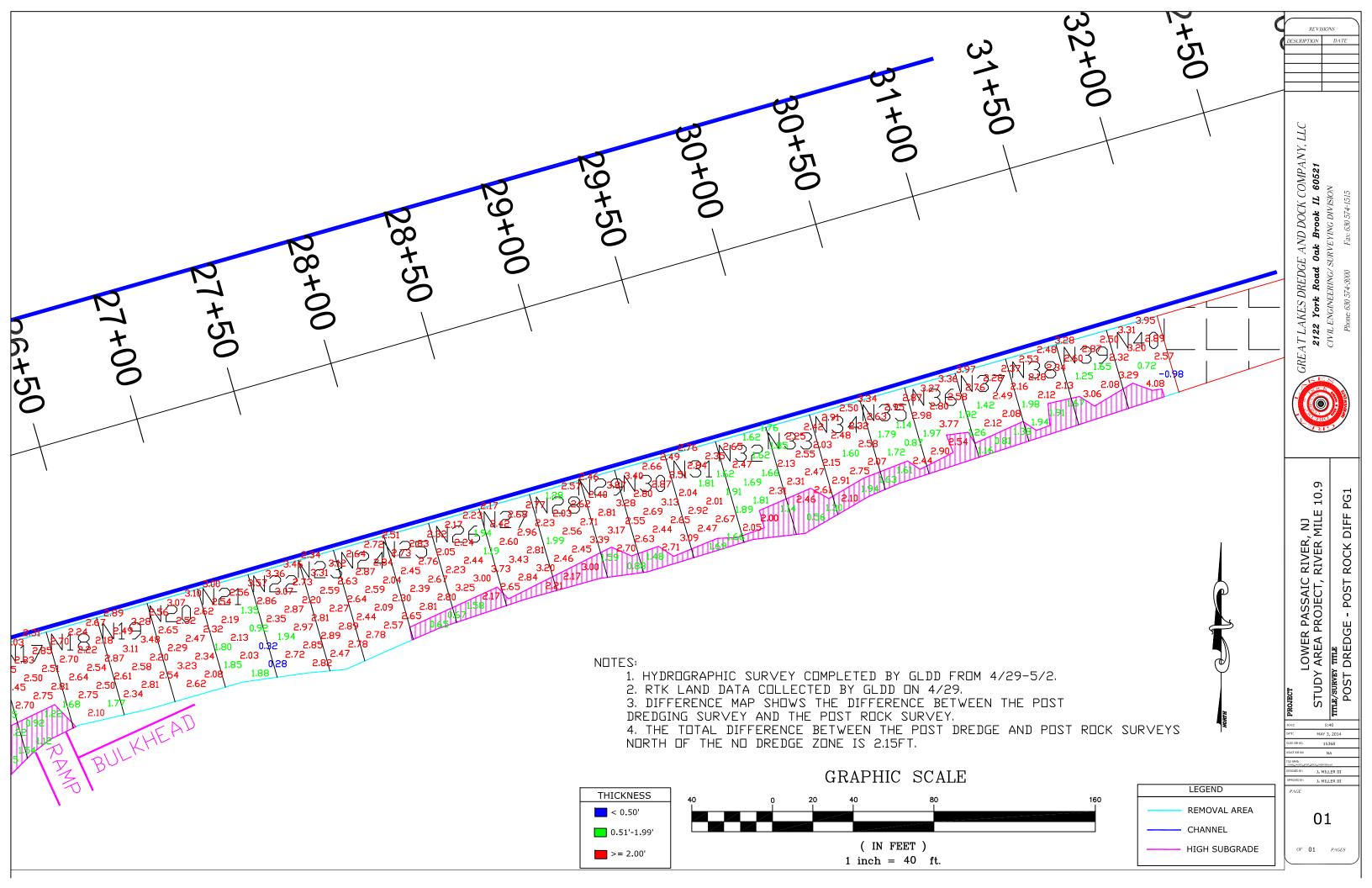
While the armor stone surface is slightly higher than the pre-dredge surface, the final elevation is considered acceptable and no further actions are required for the following reasons:

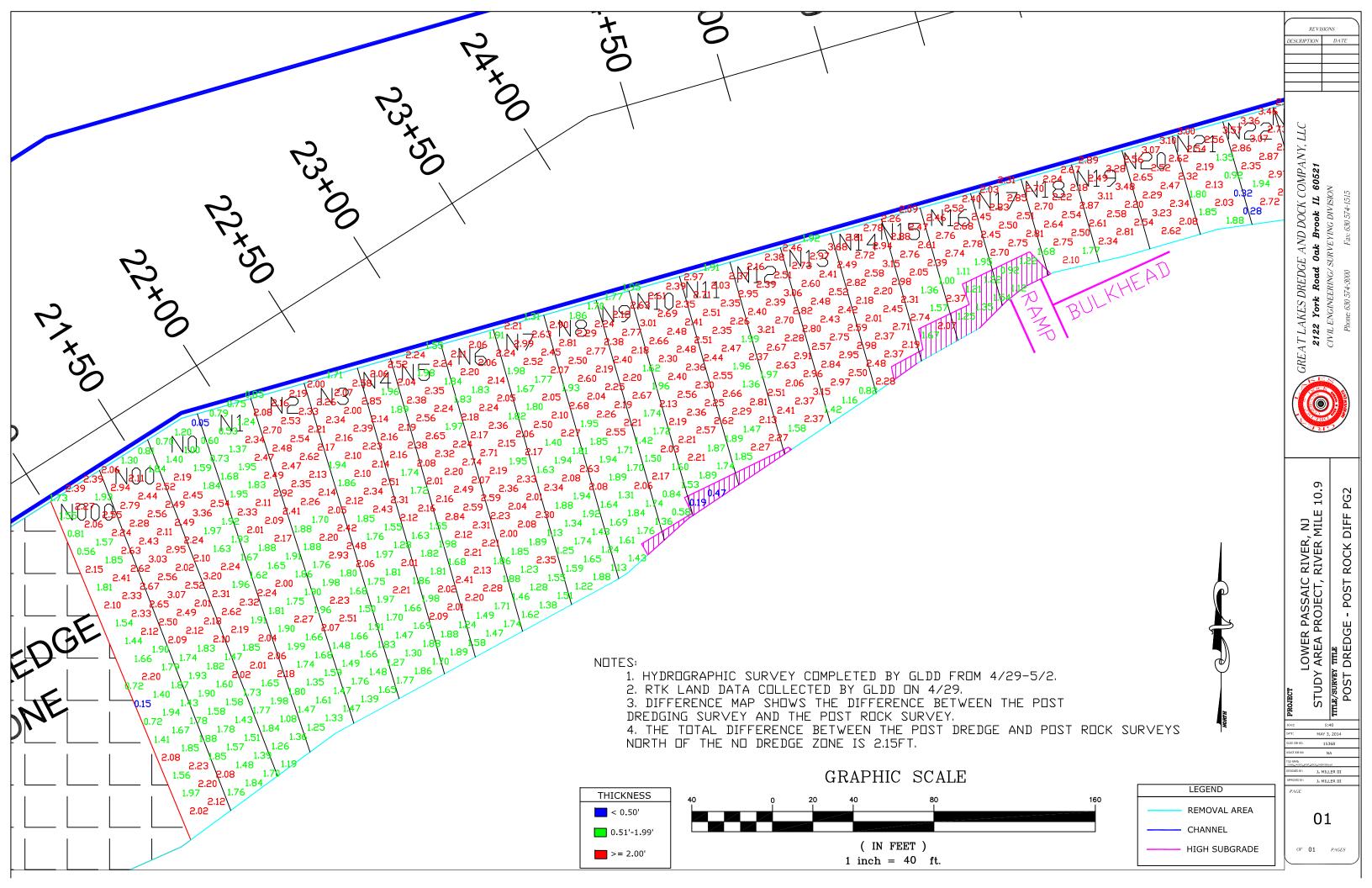
- Additional Cap Settlement Settlement data ranges from 2.2 to 4.1 inches and the upriver and downriver areas average 3.2 and 2.7 inches, respectively. This data indicates that additional cap settlement is likely. Therefore, the differential between the pre-dredge and final armor stone surface will continue to decrease over time.
- Variability in Stone Size: At least 50% of the armor layer is made up of stone which ranges
 in size from 5 to 7 inches with some stone measuring up to 9 inches. Therefore, given the
 variability in the size of the stone the 1.2 inch differential is not considered to be
 unreasonable.
- <u>Potential Damage to Cap:</u> The corrective actions which may be required to reduce the 1.2 inch differential could potentially result in damage to the geotextile fabric. The risk of damage to the cap is considered to be much greater than the potential risk of flooding as a result of the final cap surface being 1.2 inches greater than the pre-dredge surface.

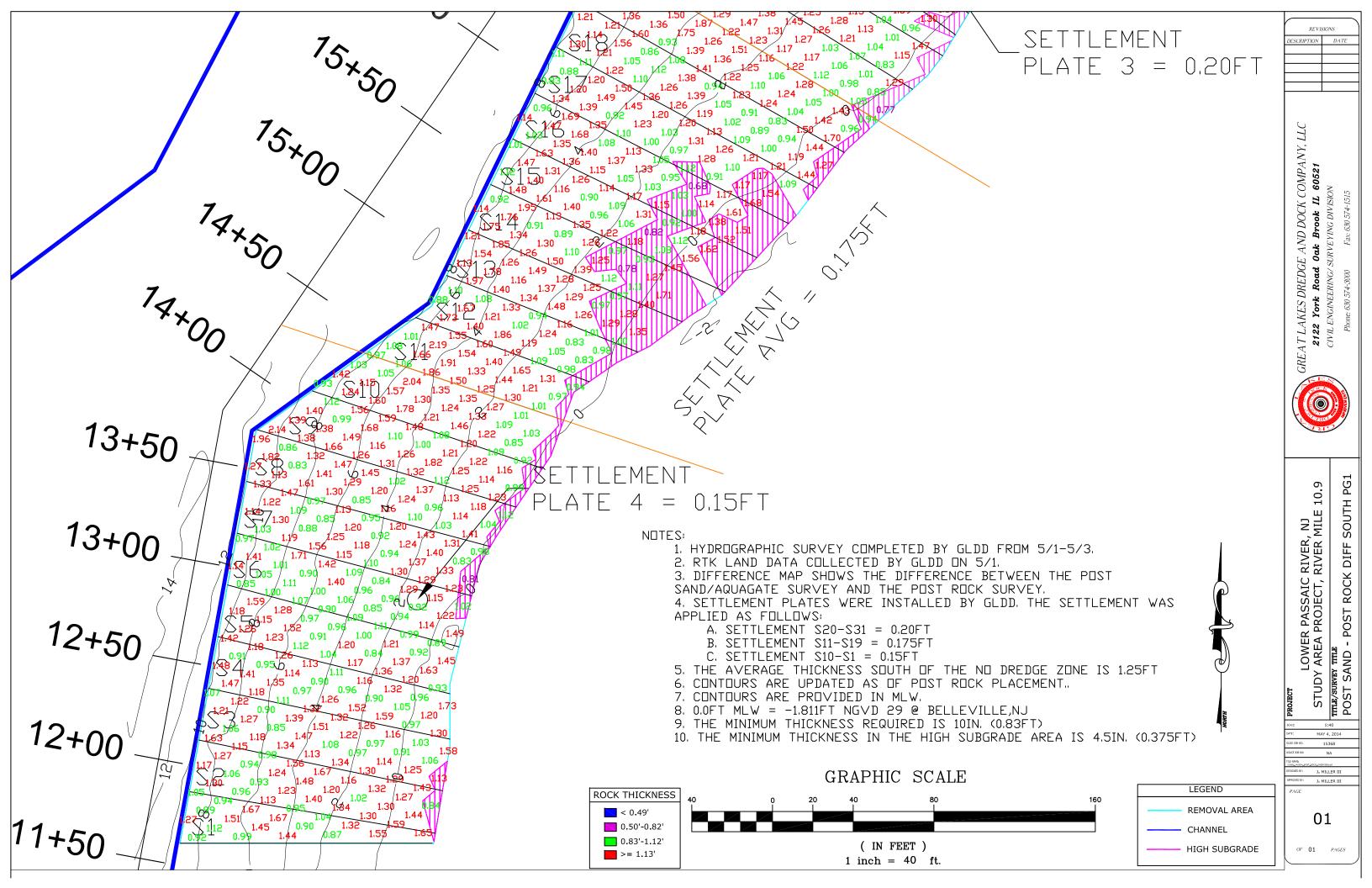
Attachment #1 Armor Stone Thickness Surveys

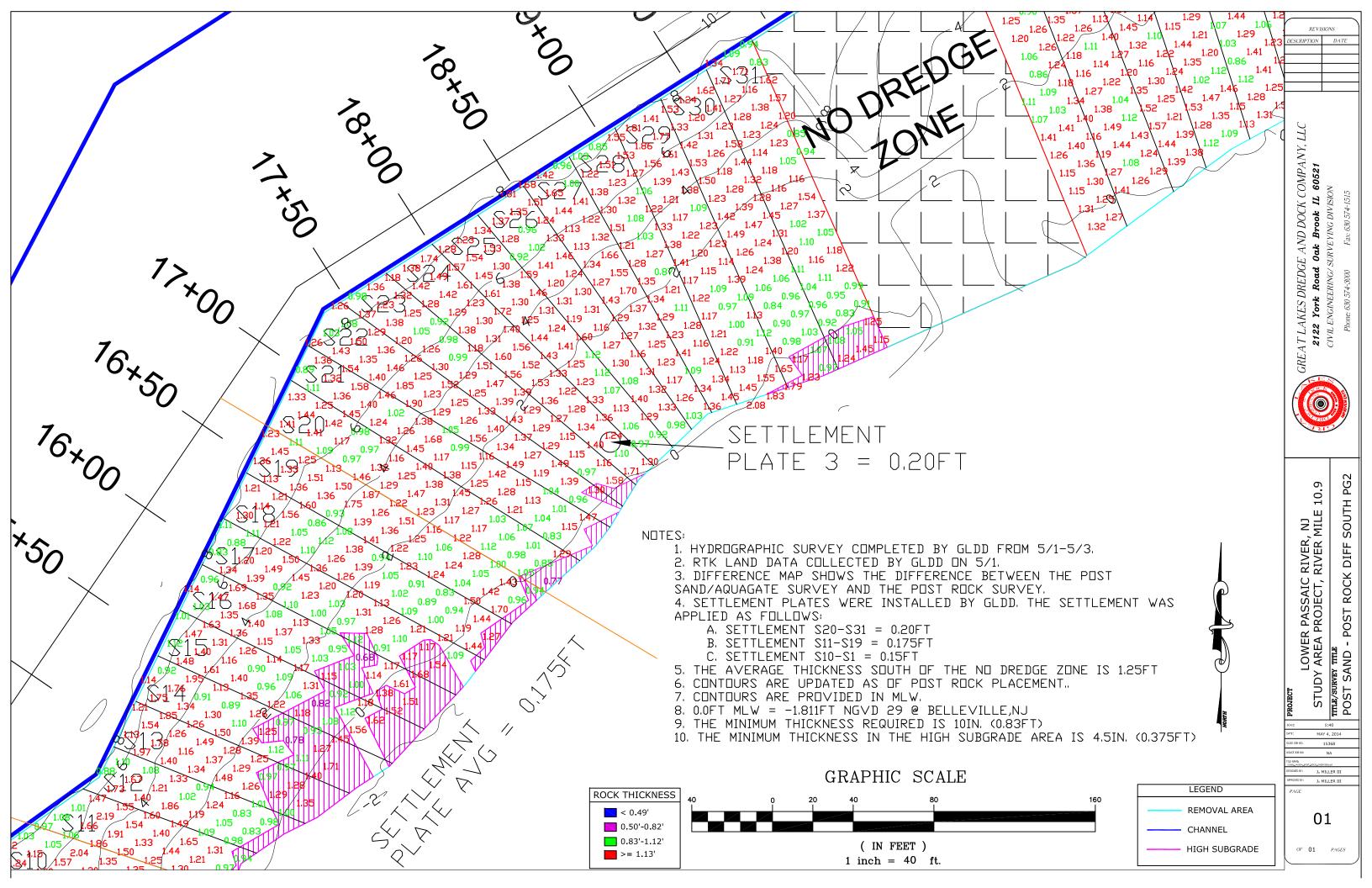


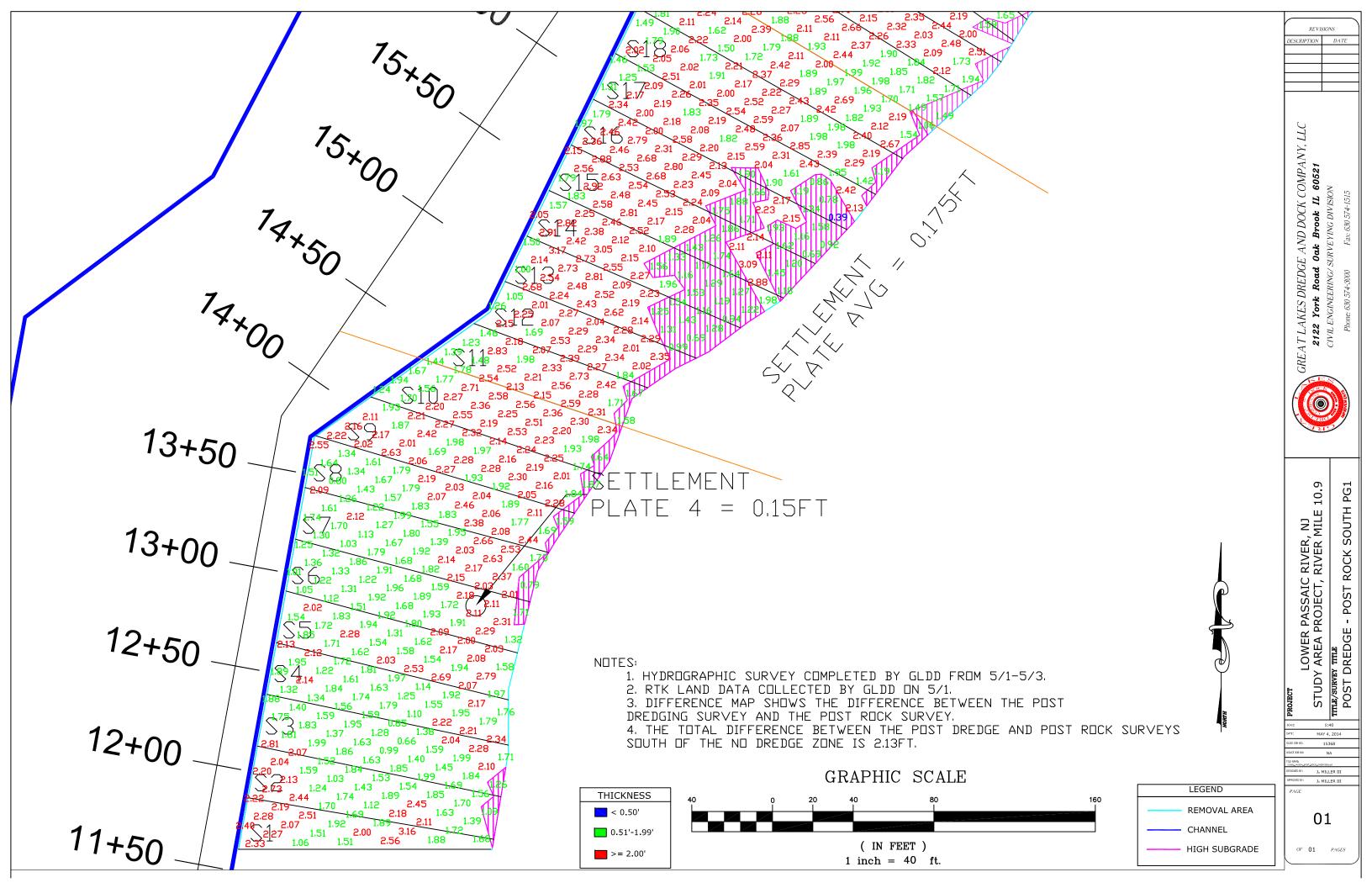


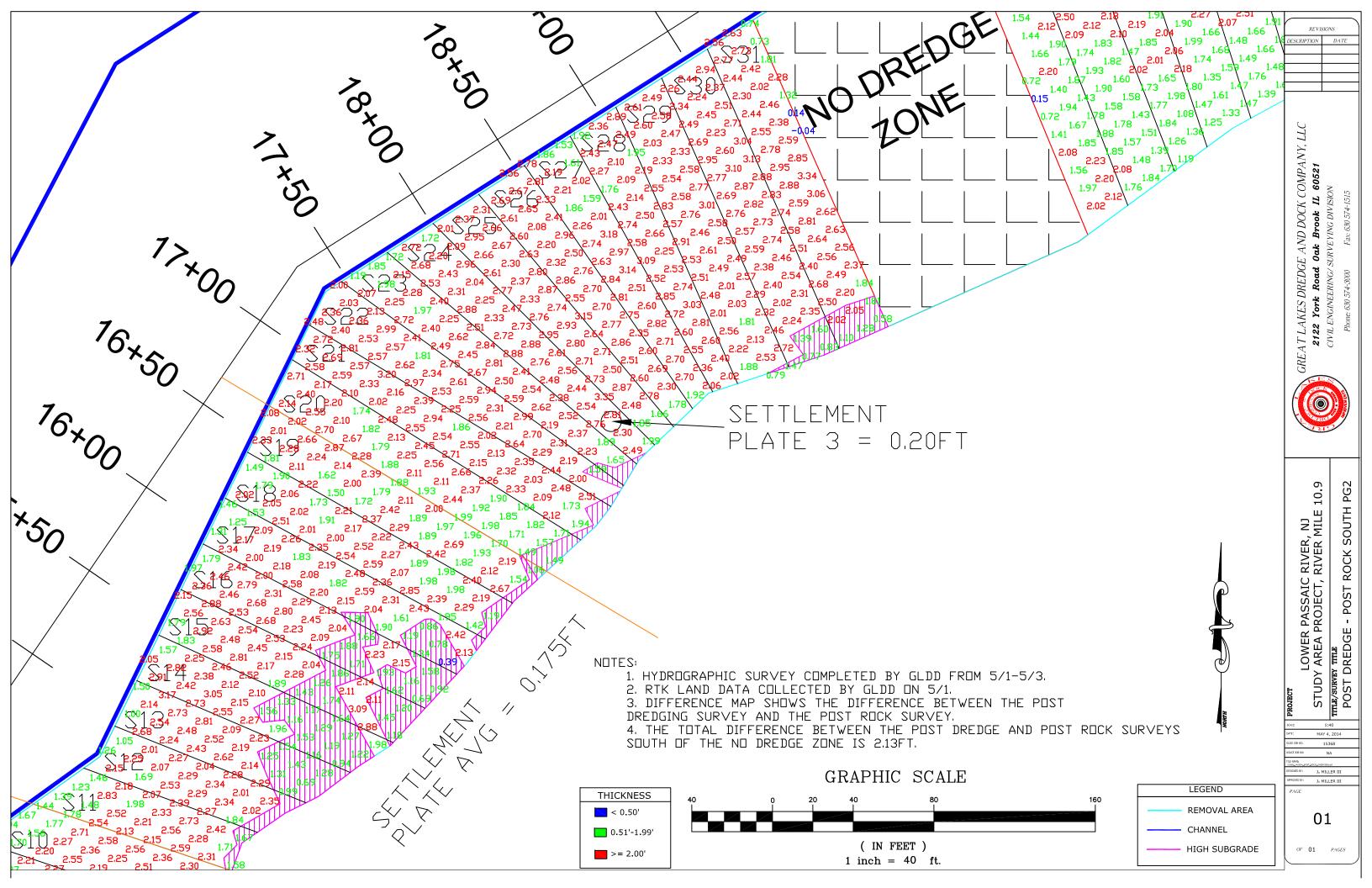












Attachment #2

Comparison of Pre-Dredge and Post Armor Stone Surveys

